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MICROSOFT CORPORATION  
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BELLEVUE, WA 98004

EXAMINER

BOUTAH, ALINA A

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2143

DATE MAILED: 07/15/2003

12

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/533,049

Applicant(s)

PARASNIS ET AL.

Examiner

Alina N Boutah

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 June 2003.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-29 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-29 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☒ The proposed drawing correction filed on 04 February 2003 is: a) ☒ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120**

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

**Attachment(s)**

- ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) \_\_\_\_\_.
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_.
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

DETAILED ACTION

***Response to Amendment***

Claims 1-29 are pending in the present application.

Applicant's request for reconsideration of the finality of the rejection of the last Office action is persuasive and, therefore, the finality of that action is withdrawn.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claim 1, 12, and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

The term "substantial" in claims 1, 12, and 24 is a relative term which renders the claim indefinite. The term "substantial" is not defined by the claim, the specification does not provide a standard for ascertaining the requisite degree, and one of ordinary skill in the art would not be reasonably apprised of the scope of the invention.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

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(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-5, 7-13, 16-18, 21, 22, and 24-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Mastering Microsoft Internet Information Server 4* by Peter Dyson in view of USPN 6,108,678 issued to Craig (hereby Dyson in view of Craig).

Regarding claim 1, Dyson teaches a method for recording a live presentation including a predefined content portion that includes a plurality of presentation slides displayed in response to slide triggering events during the live presentation, and a live portion with live audio and/or visual content performed in conjunction with display of said plurality of presentation slides during the live presentation, the method comprising the steps of:

(b) producing a data stream comprising data corresponding to the live portion of the presentation (Encapsulation versus Streaming, 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> paragraph); and

(c) saving the data stream to a file while automatically embedding commands into the data stream such that when the file is played, said live portion is reproduced and said plurality of presentation slides are displayed in substantial synchrony with said live portion as it is played, thereby replicating the live presentation (Overview, last paragraph; NetShow: The Grand Tour, page 2 of 9, under "Creating NetShow Content," 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph; page 3 of 9, under "Creating the ASF Files," 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph; page 5 of 9, under "Using the ASF Editor," 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph).

However, Dyson fails to explicitly teach the commands being slide display commands, although he mentions the ability to combine PowerPoint Slideshows into the stream (NetShow: The Grand Tour, page 3, under "Converting PowerPoint Slideshows"). Craig teaches (a)

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generating slide display commands corresponding to said slide triggering events, for controlling display of said plurality of presentation slides (col. 3, lines 1-30). At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Dyson with the teaching of Craig because slide display commands allow users to control the order of the slides. Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art would use the slide display commands in order to maximize the presentation's visual capabilities, thus providing more effective presentation.

Regarding claim 2, Dyson teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the step of producing the data stream comprises the steps of capturing the live portion as it is performed during the live presentation; and, encoding the live portion into a digital streaming format, thereby producing the data stream (Overview; Encapsulation vs. Streaming; NetShow: The Grand Tour, page 2 of 9, under "Creating NetShow Content," 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph; page 3 of 9, under "Creating the ASF Files," 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph; page 5 of 9, under "Using the ASF Editor," 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph).

Regarding claim 3, Dyson teaches the method of claim 2, wherein the step of automatically embedding the slide display commands comprises the step of interleaving the slide display commands into the data stream as they are generated (NetShow: The Grand Tour: page 5 of 9, under "Using the ASF Editor," 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph).

Regarding claim 4, Dyson teaches the method of claim 2, wherein the live portion of the live presentation is captured and encoded into the data stream using an encoding computer and

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interleaving the slide display commands into the data stream as they are received by the encoding computer (Using NetShow Live Administrator, page 3 of 5, under “Adding a Live Audio Session,” entire section).

However, Dyson fails to explicitly teach the live presentation being performed using a local computer that generates the slide display commands in response to the slide triggering events and communicating the slide display commands from the local computer to the encoding computer. Craig teaches a presentation being performed using a local computer that generates the slide display commands in response to the slide triggering events and communicating the slide display commands from the local computer to the encoding computer (figure 3, no. 70; Abstract; col. 3, lines 20-31). At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Craig with the teaching of Dyson in order to perform synchronization between the local computer and the encoding computer, thus ensuring that the presenter and the audience will be on the same pace.

Regarding claim 5, Dyson teaches the method of claim 2, wherein the live visual content is captured as a plurality of video frames (NetShow: The Grand Tour, page 2 of 9, under “Using Image Content), each being encoded into the data stream with a corresponding time stamp (NetShow: The Grand Tour, page 5 of 9, under “Using the ASF Editor); and wherein the slide display commands are interleaved into the data stream such that each slide display command has a relative time stamp based on its location in the data stream (NetShow: The Grand Tour: page 5 of 9, under “Using the ASF Editor,” 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph).

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Regarding claim 7, Dyson fails to explicitly teach the method of claim 1, wherein the step of generating slide display commands comprises the steps of: (a) capturing the slide triggering events as they occur during the live presentation; and (b) generating slide display commands based on the slide triggering events that are captured. Craig teaches (a) capturing the slide triggering events as they occur during the live presentation; and (b) generating slide display commands based on the slide triggering events that are captured (col. 3, lines 1-31). At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Craig with the teaching of Dyson by capturing and slide triggering event and using it to generate slide display commands in order to combine it into a data stream so that when the presentation is being played back, the slide triggering commands will be in synchrony with the live presentation portion.

Regarding claim 8, Dyson teaches saving presentation files to a predetermined location (NetShow: The Grand Tour, page 7, under "Streaming Your ASF"). However, Dyson fails to explicitly teach the method of claim 1, wherein each presentation slide is associated with a slide file that is saved to a predetermined location, and at least one of the slide display commands references the predetermined location of an associated slide file. Craig teaches each presentation slide being associated with a slide file that is saved to a predetermined location, and at least one of the slide display commands references the predetermined location of an associated slide file (col. 3, line 66 – col. 4, line 10). At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to save each presentation slide file to a predetermined location in order to facilitate the presenter's computer in retrieving the file during the presentation.

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Regarding claim 9, Dyson teaches a method for reproducing on a viewing computer a presentation that was previously presented live, said viewing computer having a display, said presentation including a predefined content portion with a plurality of presentation slides that were displayed in response to slide triggering events during the presentation when it was presented live, and a live portion comprising live audio and/or visual content performed in conjunction with display of said plurality of presentation slides during the presentation when it was presented live, the method comprising the steps of:

(a) producing a recording of the presentation when it was presented live by performing the steps of: (i) producing a data stream comprising data corresponding to the live portion of the presentation (Encapsulation versus Streaming, 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> paragraph); (iii) automatically embedding commands into the data stream; and (iv) saving the data stream to a data stream file that is accessible by the viewing computer (Overview; Encapsulation vs. Streaming; NetShow: The Grand Tour, page 2 of 9, under “Creating NetShow Content,” 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph; page 3 of 9, under “Creating the ASF Files,” 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph; page 5 of 9, under “Using the ASF Editor,” 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph);

(b) saving the predefined content portion to at least one presentation file that is accessible by the viewing computer (NetShow: The Grand Tour, page 7 of 9, Streaming Your ASF Files);

(c) accessing the data stream file with the viewing computer (NetShow: The Grand Tour, page 1 of 9);

(d) reproducing the live portion of the presentation on the display of the viewing computer by playing the data stream file (NetShow: The Grand Tour, page 1 of 9);



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(e) extracting script commands from the data stream as the slide display commands are encountered while playing the data stream file (NetShow: The Grand Tour, page 2 of 9; page 3 of 9, Converting PowerPoint Slideshows) ;

(f) in response to each slide display command that is extracted in the preceding step, accessing data corresponding to its associated presentation slide with the viewing computer (Looking at the On-Demand Player); and

(g) reproducing each of the plurality of presentation on the display of the viewing computer as data corresponding to that presentation is accessed by the viewing computer in the preceding step (Looking at the On-Demand Player).

However, Dyson fails to explicitly teach the commands being slide display commands and the presentation files comprising of presentation slides. Craig teaches:

(a.ii) generating slide display commands corresponding to said slide triggering events, each slide display command controlling display of an associated presentation slide (col. 3, lines 1-30).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Dyson with the teaching of Craig because slide display commands allow users to control the order of the slides. Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art would use the slide display commands in order to maximize the presentation's visual capabilities, thus providing more effective presentation.

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Regarding claim 10, Dyson teaches the method of claim 9, wherein the viewing computer accesses the data corresponding to the presentation slides with a browser program (Encapsulation vs. Streaming; Using Multimedia on Your Web Site).

Regarding claim 11, Dyson teaches the method of claim 10, wherein each of said plurality of presentation slides is associated with a corresponding HTML slide file that is saved to a predetermined location on a network accessible by the viewing computer and at least a portion of said slide display commands comprise a link to the predetermined location of an associated HTML slide file on the network, each of said HTML slide files being opened in the browser program in response to its associated slide display command, said browser program interpreting the HTML slide files to reproduce said plurality of presentation slides (NetShow: The Grand Tour, page 7-9 , entire sections).

Regarding claim 12, Dyson teaches the method of claim 11, wherein the link to each HTML slide files comprises an absolute reference to a location on the network at which the HTML slide file corresponding to the link is stored (NetShow: The Grand Tour, page 3, "Including URLs").

Regarding claim 13, Dyson teaches the method of claim 12, wherein each of the absolute references comprises a base portion identifying a base directory on a network resource in or below which the HTML slide files are stored, and a relative portion, identifying a location at which the HTML slide files are stored relative to the base directory, further comprising the steps

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of: (a) passing the base portion to the browser program to indicate a location of the base directory; (b) removing the base portion from each of the links in said slide display commands so as to leave only the relative portion of the link; and (c) using the relative portion of each link to enable the browser program to access the HTML file associated with that link (NetShow: The Grand Tour, page 3, "Including URLs").

Regarding claim 16, Dyson teaches a system for recording a live presentation including a predefined content portion having a plurality of presentation slides that are displayed in response to slide triggering events during the live presentation, and a live portion with live audio and/or visual content performed in conjunction with display of said plurality of presentation slides during the live presentation, the system comprising:

(a) although Dyson does not explicitly teach all of the mentioned components such as a local computer with a memory, a user interface, and a processor; these are inherently required in order to make a computer system work;

(c) an audio capture subsystem that produces a digital audio signal corresponding to the live audio content (NetShow: The Grand Tour, page 2, under "Creating Audio Content"); and

(d) an encoding application module comprising a portion of the plurality of machine instructions stored in the memory of the local computer, said encoding application module being used for: (i) encoding the digital audio signal into a data stream having a streaming data format (NetShow: The Grand Tour, page 2, under "Creating Audio Content"); (ii) embedding the digital audio signal into a data stream having a streaming data format (NetShow: The Grand Tour, page 3, under "Creating the ASF Files"); and (iii) saving the data stream to a data stream file such that

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when the data stream file is played, said audio content is reproduced (NetShow: The Grand Tour, page 7, under “Streaming Your ASF Files”).

Although he mentions the ability to combine PowerPoint Slideshows into the stream (NetShow: The Grand Tour, page 3, under “Converting PowerPoint Slideshows”), Dyson fails to explicitly teach (b). Craig teaches (b) a presentation application program comprising a portion of the plurality of machine instructions stored in the memory of the local computer, the presentation application program enabling: (i) a presenter to change slides during the live presentation in response to slide triggering events entered through the user interface (col. 3, lines 1-30); and (ii) slide display commands to be generated in response to the slide triggering events (col. 3, lines 1-30). At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Dyson with the teaching of Craig because slide display commands allow users to control the order of the slides. Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art would use the slide display commands in order to maximize the presentation’s visual capabilities, thus providing more effective presentation.

Regarding claim 17, Dyson teaches the system of claim 16, wherein the live portion of the live presentation further comprises live visual content, further including a video capture subsystem that produces a digital video signal corresponding the live visual content, whereby the digital video signal is encoded along with the digital audio signal into the data stream, such that the audio and visual content is reproduced in synchrony when the data stream file is played (NetShow: The Grand Tour).

Regarding claim 20, Dyson teaches a system for recording a live presentation including a predefined content portion having a plurality of presentation slides that are displayed in response to slide triggering events during the live presentation, and a live portion comprising live audio content performed in conjunction with display of said plurality of presentation slides during the live presentation, the system comprising:

(a) although Dyson does not explicitly teach all of the mentioned components such as a local computer with a memory, a user interface, and a processor; these are inherently required in order to make a computer system work;

(b) an audio capture subsystem that produces a digital audio signal corresponding to the live audio content (NetShow: The Grand Tour);

(c) an encoding computer having a memory in which a plurality of machine instructions are stored, and a processor coupled to the memory for executing the machine instructions, the encoding computer being linked in communication with the local computer and the audio capture subsystem (NetShow: The Grand Tour);

(d) a portion of the plurality of machine instructions stored in the memory of the encoding computer comprising an encoding module, execution of the encoding module performing the functions of: (i) encoding the digital audio signal into a data stream having a streaming data format (NetShow: The Grand Tour); and (ii) saving the data stream to a data stream file (NetShow: The Grand Tour).

Although he mentions the ability to combine PowerPoint Slideshows into the stream (NetShow: The Grand Tour, page 3, under “Converting PowerPoint Slideshows”), embedding commands into a data stream, such that when data is played, said audio and presentation contents

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are displayed in synchrony, thereby replicating the live presentation, and communicating the commands to the encoding computer (NetShow: The Grand Tour), Dyson fails to explicitly teach (e).

Craig teaches (e) a presentation application program comprising a portion of the plurality of machine instructions stored in the memory of the local computer, execution of the presentation application program enabling: (i) a presenter to change slides during the live presentation by entering slide triggering events through the user interface (col. 3, lines 1-31); (ii) slide display commands to be generated in response to the slide triggering events (col. 3, lines 1-31).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Dyson with the teaching of Craig because slide display commands allow users to control the order of the slides. Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art would use the slide display commands in order to maximize the presentation's visual capabilities, thus providing more effective presentation.

Claim 18 is similar to claim 5, therefore are rejected under the same rationale.

Claim 21 is similar to claim 17, therefore are rejected under the same rationale.

Claim 22 is similar to claim 5, therefore are rejected under the same rationale.

Claim 24 is similar to claim 1, therefore are rejected under the same rationale.

Claim 25 is similar to claim 2, therefore are rejected under the same rationale.

Claim 26 is similar to claim 3, therefore are rejected under the same rationale.

Claim 27 is similar to claim 5, therefore are rejected under the same rationale.

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Claim 29 is similar to claim 7, therefore are rejected under the same rationale.

Claims 6, 14, 15, 19, 23, 27 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dyson in view of US Patent Application No US 2001/0013068 issued to Klemets et al. (hereby Dyson in view of Klemets).

Regarding claims 6, 19, 23, and 28, Dyson fails to explicitly teach the method of claim 5, wherein the plurality of video frames comprises a plurality of keyframes and deltaframes, further comprising the step of: (a) adding a plurality of time index values to the data stream; (b) indexing each of said plurality of keyframes to a corresponding time index value based on the time stamp of the keyframe; and (c) indexing each slide display command to a nearest preceding keyframe time index value based on a time stamp of the slide display command.

Klemets teaches the method of claim 5, wherein the plurality of video frames comprises a plurality of keyframes and deltaframes, further comprising the step of:

(a) adding a plurality of time index values to the data stream (Fig. 7; 0052; 0053);

(b) indexing each of said plurality of keyframes to a corresponding time index value based on the time stamp of the keyframe [0065 – 0068]; and

(c) indexing each slide display command to a nearest preceding keyframe time index value based on a time stamp of the slide display command (0065; 0068).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to (a) add a plurality of time index values to the data stream in order to provide a convenient way to select suitable time value for the respective frame [0053]; (b) indexing each of said plurality of keyframes to a corresponding time index value based on the time stamp of the

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keyframe and (c) indexing each slide display command to a nearest preceding keyframe time index value based on a time stamp of the slide display command so that it can be synchronized for display at client computer at predetermined points corresponding to the timeline of the video frames [0068].

Regarding claim 14, Dyson fails to teach the method of claim 10, wherein the browser program includes a display area having a primary frame, and a secondary frame, a media player screen appearing in the secondary frame, said presentation slide files being reproduced in the primary frame, and said live visual content being reproduced in the media player screen. Klemets teaches a browser program including a display area having a primary frame, and a secondary frame, a media player screen appearing in the secondary frame, said presentation slide files being reproduced in the primary frame, and said live visual content being reproduced in the media player screen (figure 6). At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teaching of Klemets into the teaching of Dyson in order to allow viewers to view presentation slides and live content of the presentation at the same time, which will allow views from remote location to attend the presentation without having to be there physically.

Regarding claim 15, Dyson fails to teach the method of Claim 14, further comprising the steps of: (a)-(c). Klemets teaches:

(a) indicating a location at which the data stream file is stored to the viewing computer [0049-0052];



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(b) directing the data stream to the secondary frame [0049-0052];

(c) playing the data stream in the secondary frame after at least a portion of the data stream file is received, to reproduce the live portion of the presentation [0049-0052].


At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the teaching of Klemets into the teaching of Dyson in order to allow viewers to view presentation slides and live content of the presentation at the same time, which will allow views from remote location to attend the presentation without having to be there physically.


### ***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Alina N Boutah whose telephone number is (703) 305-5104. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday (8:30 am-5:30 pm).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David A Wiley can be reached on (703) 308-5221. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 746-9112 for regular communications and (703) 305-3718 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

  
ANB  
July 10, 2003

  
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SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
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